

PC-AAA-508



دأمة خیریة مؤسسه

**ORGANIZATION FOR MINE AWARENESS  
QUARTERLY REPORT  
1 APRIL 1991 - 30 JUNE 1991**



**Proof of Success - Family repatriation back to Afghanistan.**

## Preface

The second quarter was a challenging one for OMA that OMA has expand its activities inside Afghanistan in order to cover the shortfall in the mine awareness training in early 1991 OMA MAT activities were running in the eight provinces of Afghanistan and in six RTV camps in Pakistan.

Introduction of OMA (mine awareness training) inside Afghanistan was one of the most important and difficult task that OMA has achieved successfully.

The female program has shifted from the clinics to the RTV camps both in NWFP and Baluchistan. This was warmly welcomed by the respective refugees.

Due to cultural restrictions it was not possible to directly start the female program inside Afghanistan, OMA has therefore employed different strategies in order to reach these women and children who are directly facing these mine dangers.

The establishment of the Information & Publication Department was another success to achieve OMA's objectives to reach those respective Mujahideen, political parties, local communities inside Afghanistan, refugees, and those who can't attend the MAT Basic Course (BC) due to their tight schedule or inconveniences.

The OMA Information and Publication Department (IPD) published its' first monthly magazine in three languages (Dari, Pushto, and English). The magazine was supported by all those who have received it, in particular it has been appreciated by his highness the president of the Afghan Interim Government Professor. S. Mujadidi.

OMA has facilitated the ground for the de-mining monitoring teams to visit several of our field activities both in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

OMA provides radio service to many of the NGOs' which helps them to report back to their headquarters.

OMA field staff coordinate between NGOs' and local Shura, due to its reputation in the area. Now with all the support OMA has and the reputation that OMA has gained, it should be evident that OMA is achieving its objectives.

F. K. Fazel  
Director, OMA

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## Executive Summary

- A driver, a Front Desk and the Assistant to the Director from OMA Head Office Peshawar resigned from their positions and a Field supervisor and a teacher from Women's Outreach Program were removed and the vacancies filled by qualified people.
- One Master Trainer and a field supervisor resigned cook left and a driver was removed. A head driver and a female master trainer were hired in Quetta Office.
- Out of the Budget for six months, amounting to US \$ 1.2 million, only about US \$ 900,000 has actually been transferred to OMA by 12 June 1991.
- The OMA mission along with A.S.C that consisting of OMA Director , Fazel Karim Fazel, Training Officer Karimullah LT.G. Stockton, and SGT.J.Cochbain, traveled to Afghanistan from June 15, 1991 to June 18, 1991, in order to monitor OMA MAT activities inside Afghanistan.
- Director OMA, Program Manager and Training Officer along with some foreigners visited many field sites in Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to evaluate MAT activities.
- OMA male program has conducted (52987) basic courses and (15374) safety lessons in Afghanistan refugees camps and schools in Pakistan and inside Afghanistan.
- Women' Outreach program conducted (9632) Basic courses in Afghanistan and Afghan refugees camps and schools Pakistan and (27385) safety lessons at Afghan refugees women clinics in Peshawar.
- About ( 261 ) MAT teaches were trained by OMA male program and ( 10 ) MAT teachers were trained in 10 day potential teachers training courses by OMA women Outreach Programs both in side Afghanistan and Pakistan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM 1st JAN. TO 30th JUNE, 1991

ACCOUNTS NO.	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET RECEIVED	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1100	PROJECT PERSONNEL	240,900.00	208,163.40	32,736.86
1300	ADMIN. SUPPORT PERSONNEL	72,600.00	72,739.29	-139.29
1500	TRAVEL AND OFFICIAL BUSINESS	95,800.50	39,716.78	56,083.72
3200	GROUP TRAINING	4,600.50	176.69	4,423.81
4100	EXP. EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS	313,699.50	295,628.35	18,071.15
4200	NON EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT	42,499.50	-8035.59	50,535.09
4300	PREMISES	21,000.00	19,090.33	1,909.67
5100	RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE EQUIP.	90,600.00	37,584.09	53,015.91
5300	SANDRY AND GENERAL	12,499.50	6,474.03	6,025.47
5400	DIRECT COST	5,800.50	0.00	5,800.50
		900,000.00	671,537.11	228,462.89
				198,232.00
				30,230.89

COMMITMENTS

US \$ 198232 HAVE ALREADY BEEN COMMITED IN THE MONTH OF JUNE.  
PAYABLE IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS AS DESCRIBED BELLOW

DESCRIPTION	US \$
PARCHASE OF VEHICLES	67,500.00
PARCHASE OF RADIO EQUIP	19,000.00
PARCHASE OF COMPUTER	6,000.00
PARCHASE OF VCR CAMERA AND TV	7,380.00
PARCHASE OF SILK SCREEN	61,152.00
VEHICLES INSURANCE	37,200.00
TOTAL PAYABLE	198,232.00

## Project planning and Finance

### Staff

Some changes took place in OMA field staff especially in female field staff, during this quarter.

A driver and the Assistant to the Director Mr. Mohammad Shoaib resigned from their positions. The driver went to Jihad and the Assistant started his private business at Peshawar city. The driver and the Assistant both were replaced by the qualified persons only a couple of days after their resignations.

One field supervisor and a teacher from Women Outreach Programme were removed from their positions and were replaced by qualified old staff members during an interim period. One new female master trainer and one teacher were promoted to fill the vacancies.

One Master Trainer and a field supervisor resigned cook left and a driver was removed. A head driver and a female master trainer were hired in Quetta Office.

### Transportation and Monitoring

Geographically Afghanistan is mountainous country. Almost three quarters of it's territory is based on high mountains. People in rural areas live in villages, and are distant from each other. Most other roads are in a very poor condition and in some areas can not be driven on due to either lack of maintenance or they are still mined. Means of communication are either by foot or riding horse. Inside Afghanistan, regular monitoring of Mine Awareness training, which is being conducted by OMA field staff is a tough job. Long distances between villages, non availability of public transport, presence of land mines, etc, are all major hurdles, which the OMA teams face while monitoring training activities.



*Director OMA being interviewed about the programme by a reporter for BBC.*

For the existing number of master trainers, there not enough vehicles available to run the program smoothly inside Afghanistan. Therefore more equipment would be required for the satisfactory performance and achievement of goals and objectives of the Program.



*An example of the rugged terrain that OMA personnel have to cross in order to reach the people of Afghanistan.*

### Security

Over all there were no security problems for OMA teams working inside Afghanistan. Shura, Commanders, Maliks and other Community elders took the responsibility to provide our teams with good security.

During the second quarter there were some incidents but fortunately we over came those and nothing serious happened.

Teams working inside the country reported some bombardments, scud attacks also occurred close to them, however, all of our teams remained safe.



*Local Mujahideen Commanders support OMA's work and provide security for OMA personnel when in Afghanistan.*

### Medicine, Health and food Stuff

Since OMA teams work in undeveloped, rural and mountainous areas of which are thinly populated, they are always faced with food shortages and lack of medical facilities. Supply of foodstuff inside is not sufficient even for the local residents, so they don't sell to others. For this reason shops or markets very rarely exist. OMA teams often can't buy food even though they have money available with them. If they get sick, they are really in trouble, because Doctor, Hospitals or clinics are rarely available in such remote and difficult areas. These are two very big problems for OMA teams and the only way to solve their problems is to supply food and medicine from Pakistan.

### Mines Model Display Case

During the second quarter a large number of mine model show cases were distributed and fixed inside Afghanistan and Pakistan, where training activities took place. These are fixed in common places where people can easily witness and understand the Message of Mine Awareness.



Admin. and Logistics Report.

Silk Screen:

The Organization for Mine Awareness has received the total number of 99,000/= bags of Silk Screen from UNO from April until 30 June 1991. Out of these, a total of 35000 Silk Screen bags were sent to Quetta.



*Afghanistan difficult terrain causes problems for OMA instructors.*

Transport:

During the M.A.P most of our vehicles were insured comprehensively which expired in June 1991. According to the instruction of UNOCA we should not insure our vehicles under comprehensive insurance, after the old one is expired. We therefore renewed our vehicles insurance for third party from June, 91 up to Dec, 91.

Given that we had to pay large premium for comprehensive insurance. Third party insurance have saved some money, however most of our programs are being conducted inside Afghanistan and means crossing of tribal areas. This entails great risk (hijacking, bombs), and if these are encountered third party insurance will not provide adequate coverage.

### Compensation of Hijacked Vehicle:

It was reported to UNOCA that one of our double cab 4X4 pick up No.X-68-2138 was hijacked in Quetta and taken to Afghanistan. Since the vehicle was comprehensively insured we informed the Insurance Company. According to the procedures of the insurance company the police discovery report was received after three months, the claim was finalized and we were paid the amount of Rs.2,56,998/- US \$ 10,600 only.

### Staff Insurance:

As most of the OMA Field staff work inside Afghanistan it was necessary to insure them. As our first installment was received late, we were not in a position to insure our staff from Jan 1991. After receiving the funds and completion of all necessary procedures, we were able to ensure our 100 personnel in the field staff including Quetta, from April 1991 to Dec 1991 for the sum of Rs. 500,000.00 each.

### Procurement of a new Computer:

To maintain proper data information of Mine Awareness Trainees, we had a 60 MB hard disk computer. The capacity of this computer was not enough for the said purpose, we requested the UNOCA office to supply us with another computer with a larger hard disk capacity.

In June 1991 we obtain

a new computer Tandy 4025X with 169 MB Hard disk with color monitor.



*Director OMA explains OMA's work to Colonel Cooper, Director of the Royal Australian Engineers (Australian Army)*

### Installment of Fund

From the beginning of the new year till this quarter OMA was confronted with a severe shortfall of funds caused by lengthy procedures preceding the release of funds by the H.Q. in Geneva. Out of the budget for six months, amounting to US \$ 1.2 million, only about US \$ 900,000 has actually been transferred to OMA by 12th June.

As a result all OMA activities were frequently halted and the planned projects were not implemented as expected and required. The administration required degree of flexibility and an efficient use of the money and the successful conduct of MAT activities.



*New OMA instructors receiving their certificates at a Graduation ceremony from OMA Programme Manager*

In fact, no one can ignore the present situation in Afghanistan that has created a lot of problems especially for transportation. The state of roads, non availability of fuel and proper workshops for the maintenance of the vehicles has increased the maintenance costs.

Training in some eastern and southern provinces is finished and in some of them are going to be finished in near future. So we have to start our projects in northern provinces like Badakhshan - Parwan - Takhar etc, which are quite far from the

eastern border. To take office vehicles there is totally impossible, the only mean of transportation is to rent horses and mules, which are extremely expensive and costs about ten time more than the rented vehicle. All these factors combine to increase the expenses of OMA activities.

#### Visits:

Director OMA along with the Training Officer and UNOCA monitoring team consisting of LT.G. Stockton and SGT. J. Cochbain traveled to Afghanistan on 15th June 1991, in order to monitor OMA MAT activities in Ningrahar province.

The mission was accompanied by the Mujahidin. The mission was warmly welcomed by the Mujahidin commanders and community elders when they arrived at OMA base of Mamakhiel. This trip was from 15 - 18 June 1991.

The mission monitored the conduct six hours classes and found them well attended and the students appeared to have been enthusiastic and received training very well. A meeting with the local Shura was conducted on the evening of 17 June 1991. After gauging the level of support for OMA's activities, the Director of OMA requested for continued cooperation of the shura to enable OMA to operate it's activities successfully. The Shura assured him of their continued support.



*Community members undertaking Mine Awareness Training.*



*How much more waste and destruction can Afghanistan withstand?*

The Director OMA visited OMA projects at Dir in the Afghan Refugees camps and participated in the graduation ceremony on May 12, 1991. He was accompanied by Col. Heaton, Senior Technical Advisor, UNOCA, Islamabad. He also attended the graduation ceremony at Khorasan camp, Peshawar along with the Programme Manager and Training Officer OMA Peshawar.



*Director OMA addresses a graduation ceremony for instructors at Khorasan camp, Peshawar.*

The Director OMA delivered a speech addressing a great number of religious leaders, political party representatives and community elders. The Director explained the goals and objectives of OMA and the effectiveness of MAT activities in Afghanistan. The Director urged the people to attend the MAT courses and cooperate with OMA. One of the community elders representing his community thanked OMA for conducting MAT courses in their camp. He further said that not only the people of his camp but all Afghans living in Afghan Refugees camps in Pakistan and inside Afghanistan know the importance of the OMA programs. He expressed that there is a big need of MAT programs in the northern parts of Afghanistan. He requested the Director OMA to start MAT courses in northern parts of Afghanistan as soon as possible. Finally he assured the Director of their full cooperation to OMA programs and prayed for the success of OMA.

OMA Program Manager Peshawar attended the graduation ceremony Khaki camp on May 11, 1991 and the graduation ceremony at Khorasan camp. He thanked the people of the camp for their cooperation with the OMA team, and distributed the certificates to MAT Teachers who successfully completed the 10 days Mine Awareness

Technical Training Course.

The Training Officer OMA Peshawar visited Dir project and accompanied by an English T.V. team, from Yorkshire Television, who were making a documentary on Afghanistan and displaced people.



*A religious leader expressing his thanks and support of OMA's Programme at a Graduation ceremony, Khorasan camp, Peshawar.*

OMA Peshawar Training Officer along with UNOCA Monitoring Team visited Mansehra Training project and monitored all the classes.

**Conclusion:**

OMA programs continue to go well and run smoothly both in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. and will receive full support of the community.

Past working experience inside Afghanistan shows that due to the number of mine casualties of the rural residents, there is a great need for Mine Awareness training inside Afghanistan. Field supervisors and masters reported how the Commanders, Shura and other community elders receive OMA teams and cooperate in the implementation of the program. The teams also reported that the whole community is willingly participating in the Mine Awareness courses.

### Training Outlook

Aims for training are to :

- A. Close some of the current projects
- B. Establish new projects
- C. Evaluate at least one of the projects
- D. Visit and keep regular monitoring of the projects
- E. Conduct Technical and management workshops for F i e l d Supervisors and Master Trainers.
- F. Publish newly adopted curriculum
- G. Write and publish Various reports on training.



*OMA courses conducted in Toto Shirzad District, Ningrahar*

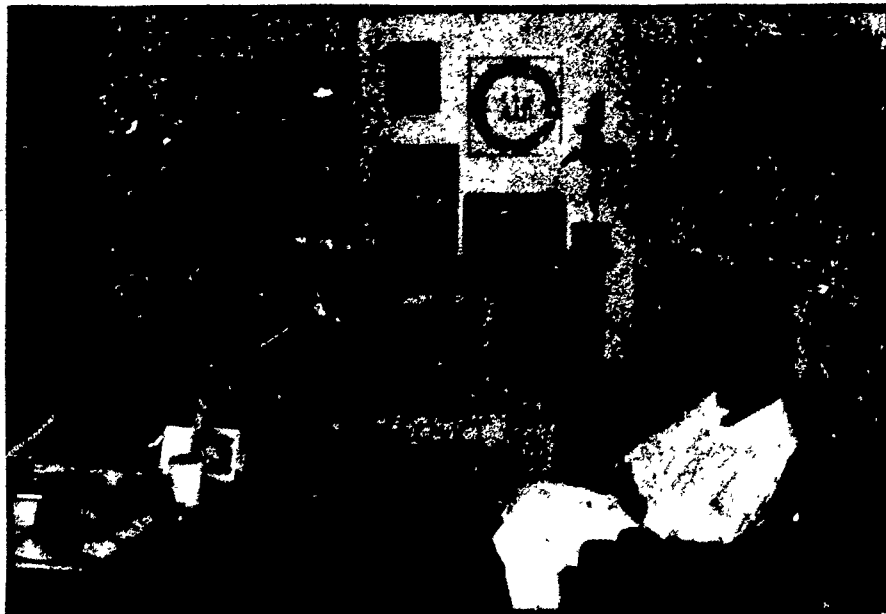
## Training Aids and Publications

OMA has established a Publication and Information department at OMA Headquarter in order to collect accurate information about OMA Training projects and publish them in newly developed pictorial magazine, MINE. This department is also responsible to arrange appropriate materials for the monthly Mine Magazine.

The first serial of this pictorial Mine magazine was published in this quarter and was distributed to all Afghan NGOs', Afghan political parties, schools, community elders, Mujahidins Shuras' agencies in Pakistan and Mujahidin commanders and fronts inside Afghanistan. This magazine was highly



*Director OMA explaining the Programme to International Students.*



*Director and Training Officer OMA conducting interview with a British TV Documentary Team.*



appreciated by all those who received it. We received many letters even from Afghan political parties leaders appreciating the Mine magazine. For example we received a letter personally written and signed by Prof. Sibghatullah Mujaddidi the President of the Afghan Interim Government.



*Teachers training in Khurasan RTV camp.*

#### Training (N.W.F.P)

Due to the budget constraints, some of the projects were closed in the beginning of the second quarter both in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Thus all master trainers and field supervisors were assigned to conduct Mine Awareness safety lessons in Refugee schools located within Peshawar.

During the second quarter one project was closed and three new projects established in N.W.F.P, Mansehra (5 Camps), Dir (5 camps) and Peshawar (2 camps) and 42 new OMA teachers were trained and began teaching in the above camps.

May and June were the most busy months of this quarter. OMA was able to train more people in the six hours basic courses in the refugee camps, That the great number of refugees received training in N.W.F.P.

## Women's programme

### Over view:

Women's OMA had the opportunity and the facility to teach more Afghan ladies in this quarter. OMA received the help of the AIG in spreading and promoting its programme in the camp communities. Students of private schools and the schools run by Afghan Commissionerate. In May, our office was shifted to its new building and the staff also underwent some changes. Our great achievement was in June at Jalozai camp where a large number of ladies were taught.

### Outreach

With the permission of the Ministry of Education (AIG) and Afghan Commissionerate, we had the opportunity to teach six-hours Basic course at nine Commissionerate and three AIG schools in this quarter. Beside this, we were able to teach at six private schools also. The NGOs' positively replied to our request to teach their staff in six-hours Basic course at Jalozai camp and one-hour safety messages at the clinics.



*Children participating in the practical phase of the MAT Basic Course*

Development this Quarter:

Master Trainers employed by Women's OMA	0
Assistant Master Trainers	2
Teachers	6
Administration	2
Teaching	
Six-hours Basic Courses	56
Three-hours Basic Courses	48
One-hour Safety Lessons	43
Total Refugees reached	4526

Up Coming Plans:

In addition to outreach in the camps, we have in mind, to reach the target at Jalozai camp and continue our work in other camps with the cooperation of Bi Bi Maryam school's Principal Enshahallah.

Quetta Activities

1. Training

1.1. Pakistan:

During the second quarter of 1991 a total of 42,282 number of people received training, 31,961 people out of the above figure were female students. The female students were mostly



*Community briefing in Jaghory District, Ghazni.*

attendants of safety lessons and three hours courses. The male students were participants of basic six hours course. The figure of this quarter brings this year total to 58,825.

Chagai II and III projects (in seven refugee camps of Chagai district), which we started in the first quarter of the year, were completed in this quarter with more than 18,00 people directly trained and about 55,000 people received training indirectly by public information materials, so in the above projects about 25% of the refugees in the camp received direct training and the rest received indirect training.



*A group of International Students who receive MAT at OMA H. Q.*

Chagai VI project in Leji Kariz camps No. 1 and 2 was started in May by 16 teachers. It was in progress on 30 June and the target of the project is to train about 5,000 population of those camps who are 20% of the total.

School teaching of the three hours course for school children of refugee villages, where MAT were not completed, was started in June by two master trainers and one Field Supervisor. About 260 students of a refugee school have been taught the three hours course, and newly published mine ID books were distributed to the students.

36 staff members of NGOS received mine awareness training of the basic six hours course in the quarter, and the total staff

of NGO who received MAT in the year reached to 170 by the end of June.

13 show cases of mine model display were installed in different NGOs for enhancement of mine awareness, 53 show cases were installed till 30 June 91.

#### Women Outreach Programme:

In the second quarter 31,961 women and children received training in mine awareness. From the above figure 2,906 women and children received the three hours training by community adopted male teachers and the four newly appointed female local teachers. Eight staff members (teachers) of a refugee school



*The women instructors trained by the male M. T. in order to teach other women in the community.*

received training of the basic six hours course together with male students in Pakistan and inside Afghanistan by male teachers and 25,267 women and children (patients) were taught safety lessons in five clinics and hospitals at Quetta city. Four local women were trained by male master trainers as teachers. After they learn enough teaching skill, they have taught women and children in Peshook and Chagai refugee camps of Chagai district.

### Logistics

No change in the logistic section of the organization took place in the quarter. Only one vehicle is rented for the projects nearby Quetta, and one vehicle is rented for a project inside Afghanistan.

### Women's Basic Courses

In this quarter the Women's Outreach Program made great efforts in order to expand their activities and transfer their programs from the clinic to Afghan Refugee camps and schools in N.W.F.P.

The program Manager OMA arranged several meetings with the Additional Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner Planning and Development Education for Afghan Refugees N.W.F.P., The Assistant commissioner education for Afghan Refugees Peshawar and explained them the goals and objectives of OMA program.

The concerned authorities warmly welcomed the OMA programs and have written a circular to



*International Students participating in the practical phase of MAT field activity.*

all related male and female schools to cooperate with the OMA programs and allow their teams to train their students.

The women outreach officer contacted the Director of Female education of the A.I.G. Ministry of education and got the permission to teach all concerned female schools students.

The basic course was conducted at 9 Afghan commissionerate schools, 3 AIG schools and 6 private schools. The NGOs' reapplied positively to our request and we taught their staff in basic courses.

We also conducted our basic courses at Jalozaï camp which was the greatest achievement of this quarter.

The total number of the basic courses conducted by women

outreach program is 104 and a total number of women and children who received the Basic Courses it shows in the table.

#### Women Peshawar One Hour Safety Lesson

With addition to the basic courses, the Women's Outreach Program has continued its one hour safety lessons at Afghan Refugees woman clinics, located at Peshawar district. The classes are only conducted on thursday's. They have conducted 43 safety lessons and total... women and children have been taught in these classes.



*Women's classes conducted in Peshawar Schools.*

#### Training (Afghanistan)

Three projects Kunar I Kunar II and Ningrahar I were closed in the very beginning of this quarter due to the delay in transfer of funds to OMA. No new projects were able to be established immediately in Afghanistan, therefore the field staff were assigned to take refugee schools and conduct Mine Awareness safety lessons for refugees students.

During this quarter four new projects were established in Afghanistan , Paktika II Project, Paktia and Ningrahar. 82 new

teachers were trained who began teaching in May in the said provinces. A great number of people received Mine Awareness training through six hour basic courses through out the quarter.

It is necessary to mention that the implementation of OMA programs in Afghanistan is a difficult task. Through many months of experience we found it totally different than implementation of the program in Pakistan.

During this quarter the training section of OMA Peshawar program sent a circular to all the Peshawar based NGOs' and invited their personnel to participate or attend the Mine Awareness courses which would be conducted as per their request. Some of the NGOs' welcome such initiative and sent their personnel to attend the basic courses. These NGOs' were Dutch Committee for Afghanistan, Afghan Aid, Care International, Human Concern International, Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan, etc.



*Mine Awareness Training Instructors receive graduation certificates from Lieutenant Colonel Heaton, Senior Technical Officer, UNOCA Islamabad.*

Field staff while performing their duties inside Afghanistan faced a lot of problems throughout the process of implementation of the programs, such as security, transportation, non availability of enough food stuff, medical problems etc.

Three projects in Helmand, Zabul and Ghazni provinces were started in this quarter.

The Helmand project in Nawa district was started in April



by 12 teachers and one local Assistant Master Trainer. Up to 30 June 2,755 people received training from the target of 6,000 people in the district.

The Zabul project in Shahjoy district was started in May by 19 teachers the target for this district is 6,500 people and about 3,100 people received training up to the end of June.

Ghazni project in Jaghori district was started in late May by 18 teachers and one local Assistant Master Trainer. The target is 7,000 people for the project. Up to the end of June about 900 people were trained in mine awareness.

Four surveys have been conducted for possibility of mine awareness training, first in Paktika (Katawaz), second in Ghazni (Moqur), third in Ghazni (Jaghori), and the fourth in Nimrooz (Charbourjak).

Of the above surveys only in two of locations, one in Jaghori and other in Katawaz, OMA project were started by Quetta and Peshawar respectively. In the other two areas mine awareness will be started in the next quarter.



*OMA personnel praying for the safe delivery of MAT materials to Paktika Province.*

The Arghandab project after a long pause due to flood and road blockage was restarted and completed in this quarter.

In general MAT was in operation during the quarter and more than 12,250 people received training inside Afghanistan. The above figure brought the whole figure for training inside Afghanistan in the year to 19,569 people till 30 of June.

It was planned to get the Herat project in operational condition in the quarter. Due to some constraints we could not start the project accordingly. The team was suppose to travel via Iran. Other necessary arrangements were made in early June, but

due visa could not be obtained in time, the team was delayed , but finally left Quetta for Herat (Ghowrian) via Iran on 30 June, to start the project.

The total training figure for both Afghanistan and Pakistan in the second quarter is 54,536 people and for the year up to 30 June is 78,394 people who were male and female including adults and children.

### INTRODUCTION

The OMA mission along with ASC t h a t consisting of OMA director, Fazel Karim Fazal, Training officer, Karimullah, LT. G. Stockton, and SGT. J. Cochbain, Travel to Afghanistan in order to monitor OMA MAT activities inside.

The mission departed from O M A H Q . Peshawar at 0700 15 June 91. The route taken was via



*OMA Director along with Australian Monitoring team in Sherzad district Ningrahar.*

Khyber Pass and the entry point to Afghanistan was Turkham. The mission was accompanied by the Mujahideen of Commandant Moqsood s/o Haji Nazir. The mission arrived at OMA base of Mamakheil at 1630 hrs., which was warmly welcome by the community elders and the Mujahideen commanders.

This trip was from 06/15/91 to 06/18/91.

### MONITORING THE MAT ACTIVITIES

The mission monitored the conducted six hour classes, that four of the classes were around Mamakheil and two were in Hisarak. All classes were well attended and the students appeared enthusiastic and the training well received. The instructors were well prepared and used all the training materials in very appropriate way that the students can easily understand. Most of these classes were mixed both male and female between the age of

six to seventeen.

Due to the difficult road conditions it was impossible to visit all the classes, though the mission were able to walk some distance and monitor some of the classes. For the time we spent with some of the classes and in the local community they appeared to both support and welcome the OMA activities. Also the Shura assured the mission of their continued support.

A meeting with the local Shura was conducted on the evening of 17 June, 91. After gauging the level of support for O M A ' s activities, the Director of OMA requested the continued cooperation of the Shura to enable OMA's activities to successfully continue. The Shura assured us of their continued support.



*OMA Director along with the ASC Monitoring Team in Ningrahar.*

The Shura raised the problem of the road between Mama kheil and Hesarak being extensively mined. Consequently a large portion of the road is unsafe to use, hence requiring that a three hour detour be taken to Hesarak. The Shura were advised to submit a written request through OMA for the matter to be addressed. OMA is the only Operation Salam representative that is currently operating in this district.

#### VISIT BY 6 ASC MEMBERS TO OMA PROGRAM IN NINGRAHAR

##### SUMMARY

Team two was impressed with the conduct of OMA's activities in Hesarak and Shirzad Districts. The programme appears to be running smoothly and local community is supportive and welcomes the training being conducted by OMA. The master trainer and instructors are well prepared and dedicated allowing thorough implementation of OMA's aims and objectives.

## VISIT BY 6 ASC MEMBERS TO OMA MAT ACTIVITIES MANSEHRA

### OBSERVATIONS

During the visit the team observed young children between the ages of 7 to 15 participating in classes. The classes commence at 7.00 am and finish at 1.00 pm and consist of 4 hrs of theory covering mine identification, marking and effects of mines, 2 hrs of practical covering mine field markings, recognition of mined area, and mine incident drills.

Two teachers (instructors) were allocated to each class and they had the added advantage of a supervisor to assist if required, this structure was found at all the classes visited, the camp also had an over all supervisor. The instruction given by the teachers from OMA was of a very high standard and was easily interpreted by all ages within the class. This was evident when children of the age of 5 to 6 years were clearly reciting all instructions without any trouble whatsoever.

The team observed the classes both in the theory stage and practical phase and found them to be most attentive and enthusiastic, all questions put to members of the class were answered correctly



*The ASC monitoring team along with the OMA Training Officer in Mansehra RTV camp.*

without hesitation. At the conclusion of the classes we were given lunch at a local restaurant after which Mr. Karimullah attend a debrief with his staff. We then returned to Peshawar arriving at 2000 hrs.

GD STOCKTON  
Lieutenant  
Commander Team Two

#### OMA TRAINING ACTIVITIES INSIDE AFGHANISTAN



*MAT In Sherzad District, Ningrahar*



*MAT in Jaghory District, Ghazni*



*Community briefing in Charburjak, Nimruz.*

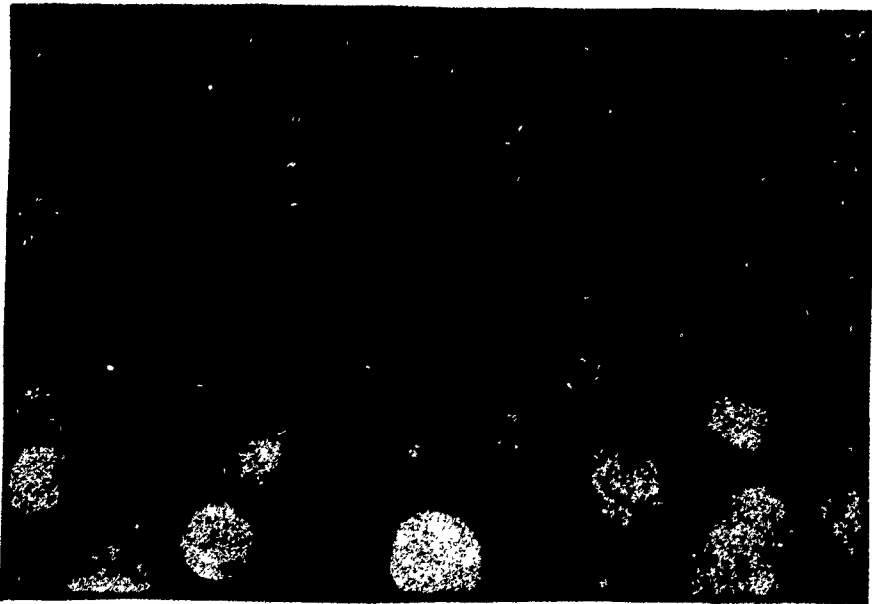


*Mixed group of student who received Mine Training in Hesarak, Ningrahar*

## TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN PAKISTAN.



*MAT Basic Course in Mansihra RTV camp.*



*MAT Activities in the RTV schools.*





*MAT Instructors graduation ceremony in Dir RTV.*

*Student being showing the correct method of withdrawing from a mine field.*



*Commander AL Haaj. J. Haqani along with the OMA Information Officer during an interview to discuss the relevance and importance of OMA activities in Afghanistan.*





*Director and Programme Manager OMA explaining the MAT activities to International Students*



*With many of the bridges in Afghanistan destroyed, OMA instructors have to make hazardous river crossing to reach the Afghan people.*

# OPERATION SALAM -ORGANIZATION FOR MINE AWARENESS

Page A-1  
Printed 16/07/91

## AGGREGATE PROJECT SUMMARY - (PAKISTAN)

Projects included in summary:	Start Date	End Date	Students Taught
KOHAT.....	09/01/91	27/04/91	2694
MANSEHRA.....	22/04/91	30/06/91	5539
DIR.....	22/04/91	30/06/91	4941
PESHAWAR.....	01/06/91	30/06/91	1255
CHAGAI.....	03/06/91	30/06/91	858
CHAGAI.....	07/05/91	30/06/91	332
NON-CAMP COURSES.....	/ /	/ /	7691

1. Total number of students taught..... 23310
2. Camp population at start of project: individuals..... 187832
3. Individual coverage: percent of individuals reached by course..... 12.4%
4. Families reached, defined as the number of students answering 0 to the question, "How many people in your family have taken the OMA course before you?"..... 22322
5. Camp population at beginning of project: families ..... 28328
6. Family coverage: percent of families reached by course.. 78.8%
7. Average family size (average of families reached)..... 10
8. Estimated secondary exposure (item 4 \* item 7)..... 221290
9. Secondary exposure as a percent of population..... 117.8%
10. Number of OMA teachers..... 85
11. Number of six-hour courses taught..... 1217
12. Average number of students per course..... 19

With many of the villages in Afghanistan destroyed, OMA instructors have to make passages  
designed to reach the Afghan people

13. Places where courses  
were taught:

	Number	Percent
BHU.....	19	1.6%
School.....	467	38.4%
Private House.	446	36.6%
Mosque.....	272	22.4%
Other.....	13	1.1%
	-----	-----
	1217	100.0%

14. Mother tongue  
of students:

	Number	Percent
Dari.....	2199	9.4%
Pashtu.....	20170	86.5%
Uzbaki.....	99	0.4%
Baluchi.....	596	2.6%
Turkmani.....	80	0.3%
Pashai.....	86	0.4%
Nuristani.....	0	0.0%
Other language..	79	0.3%
None indicated..	0	0.0%
	-----	-----
	23310	100.0%

## 15. Age and gender of students:

	Males (84.9%)		Females (15.1%)		Total (100%)	
	-----		-----		-----	
		Percent of all		Percent of all		Percent of
	Number	Males--	Number	Females	Number	Total--
	-----		-----		-----	
<10 years old..	5821	29.4%	1761	50.1%	7582	32.5%
11-15.....	8322	42.0%	681	19.4%	9003	38.6%
16-20.....	4036	20.4%	293	8.3%	4329	18.6%
21-25.....	726	3.7%	181	5.1%	907	3.9%
26-30.....	269	1.4%	152	4.3%	421	1.8%
31-40.....	303	1.5%	234	6.7%	537	2.3%
41-50.....	160	0.8%	102	2.9%	262	1.1%
>60.....	67	0.3%	55	1.6%	122	0.5%

16. Precourse knowledge of  
mines by age group\*

	<16 Years		>=16 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. Seen a real mine...	68	0.3%	330	1.4%	398	1.7%
b. Been told what mines look like....	117	0.5%	309	1.3%	426	1.8%
c. Been taught how mines work.....	12	0.1%	170	0.7%	182	0.8%

17. Precourse knowledge of  
mines by gender\*

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. Seen a real mine...	391	1.7%	7	0.0%	398	1.7%
b. Been told what mines look like....	418	1.8%	8	0.0%	426	1.8%
c. Been taught how mines work.....	182	0.8%	0	0.0%	182	0.8%

\* Positive responses compared with all 23310 students.

## 18. Provinces to which students are returning

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Badakshan.....	2	0.0%	Kunduz.....	1927	8.3%
Badghis.....	0	0.0%	Laghman.....	726	3.1%
Baghlan.....	342	1.5%	Logar.....	3294	14.1%
Balkh.....	350	1.5%	Nangarhar.....	3692	15.8%
Bamyan.....	1	0.0%	Nimroz.....	0	0.0%
Farah.....	0	0.0%	Oruzgan.....	0	0.0%
Faryab.....	70	0.3%	Pakteka.....	204	0.9%
Ghazni.....	41	0.2%	Paktya.....	4300	18.4%
Ghor.....	0	0.0%	Parwan.....	129	0.6%
Helmand.....	1284	5.5%	Samangan.....	2	0.0%
Herat.....	0	0.0%	Sari Pul.....	0	0.0%
Jawzjan.....	29	0.1%	Takhar.....	160	0.7%
Kabul.....	2069	8.9%	Wardak.....	647	2.8%
Kandahar.....	119	0.5%	Zabul.....	1	0.0%
Kapisa.....	56	0.2%	Unspecified....	103	0.4%
Konar.....	3762	16.1%	Total.....	23310	100.0%

## 19. Students by Major Ethnic Divisions

	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Aroki.....	1046	4.5%	Qizilbash.....	0	0.0%
Baluchi.....	0	0.0%	Reki.....	0	0.0%
Barbar.....	0	0.0%	Safi.....	0	0.0%
Brahui.....	153	0.7%	Tajik.....	1964	8.4%
Chahar Aimak...	0	0.0%	Tatar.....	76	0.3%
Chitrali.....	0	0.0%	Turkmen.....	0	0.0%
Gabar.....	0	0.0%	Urbur.....	0	0.0%
Hazara.....	8	0.0%	Uzbek.....	2	0.0%
Kirghiz.....	69	0.3%	Other or		
Mughal.....	0	0.0%	not easily		
Nuri.....	0	0.0%	classifiable..	1482	6.4%
Pashai.....	0	0.0%		-----	-----
Pathan.....	18510	79.4%	Total.....	23310	100.0%

## AGGREGATE PROJECT SUMMARY - (AFGHANISTAN)

Projects included in summary:	Start Date	End Date	Students Taught
PAKTIKA 1.....	22/04/91	30/06/91	3227
PAKTIKA II.....	22/04/91	30/06/91	3139
PAKTIA.....	22/04/91	30/06/91	4279
NIGARHAR.....	05/05/91	30/06/91	1753
HELMAND.....	29/04/91	30/06/91	2825
ARGHANDAB.....	28/11/90	20/05/91	3771
ZABUL.....	06/05/91	30/06/91	3109
GHAZNI.....	28/05/91	30/06/91	905

1. Total number of students taught..... 23008
2. District population at start of project: individuals..... 253500
3. Individual coverage: percent of individuals reached by course..... 9.1%
4. Families reached, defined as the number of students answering 0 to the question, "How many people in your family have taken the OMA course before you?"..... 22486
5. District population at beginning of project: families ... 40017
6. Family coverage: percent of families reached by course.. 56.2%
7. Average family size (average of families reached)..... 9
8. Estimated secondary exposure (item 4 \* item 7)..... 204928
9. Secondary exposure as a percent of population..... 80.8%
10. Number of OMA teachers..... 142
11. Number of six-hour courses taught..... 1255
12. Average number of students per course..... 18



13. Places where courses  
were taught:

	Number	Percent
BHU.....	4	0.3%
School.....	201	16.0%
Private House.	183	14.6%
Mosque.....	705	56.2%
Other.....	162	12.9%
	-----	-----
	1255	100.0%

14. Mother tongue  
of students:

	Number	Percent
Dari.....	944	4.1%
Pashtu.....	21998	95.6%
Uzbaki.....	20	0.1%
Baluchi.....	12	0.1%
Turkmani.....	18	0.1%
Pashai.....	2	0.0%
Nuristani.....	1	0.0%
Other language..	7	0.0%
None indicated..	0	0.0%
	-----	-----
	23008	100.0%

## 15. Age and gender of students:

	Males (92.5%)		Females (7.5%)		Total (100%)	
	Number	Percent of all Males--	Number	Percent of all Females	Number	Percent of Total--
<10 years old..	5460	25.7%	854	49.3%	6314	27.4%
11-15.....	7752	36.4%	677	39.1%	8429	36.6%
16-20.....	3016	14.2%	64	3.7%	3080	13.4%
21-25.....	1810	8.5%	38	2.2%	1848	8.0%
26-30.....	1229	5.8%	41	2.4%	1270	5.5%
31-40.....	1076	5.1%	33	1.9%	1109	4.8%
41-50.....	562	2.6%	20	1.2%	582	2.5%
>60.....	127	0.6%	5	0.3%	132	0.6%

16. Precourse knowledge of  
mines by age group\*

	<16 Years		≥16 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. Seen a real mine...	1211	5.3%	2113	9.2%	3324	14.4%
b. Been told what mines look like....	1075	4.7%	1777	7.7%	2852	12.4%
c. Been taught how mines work.....	406	1.8%	785	3.4%	1191	5.2%

17. Precourse knowledge of  
mines by gender\*

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a. Seen a real mine...	3210	14.0%	114	0.5%	3324	14.4%
b. Been told what mines look like....	2754	12.0%	98	0.4%	2852	12.4%
c. Been taught how mines work.....	1153	5.0%	38	0.2%	1191	5.2%

\* Positive responses compared with all 23008 students.

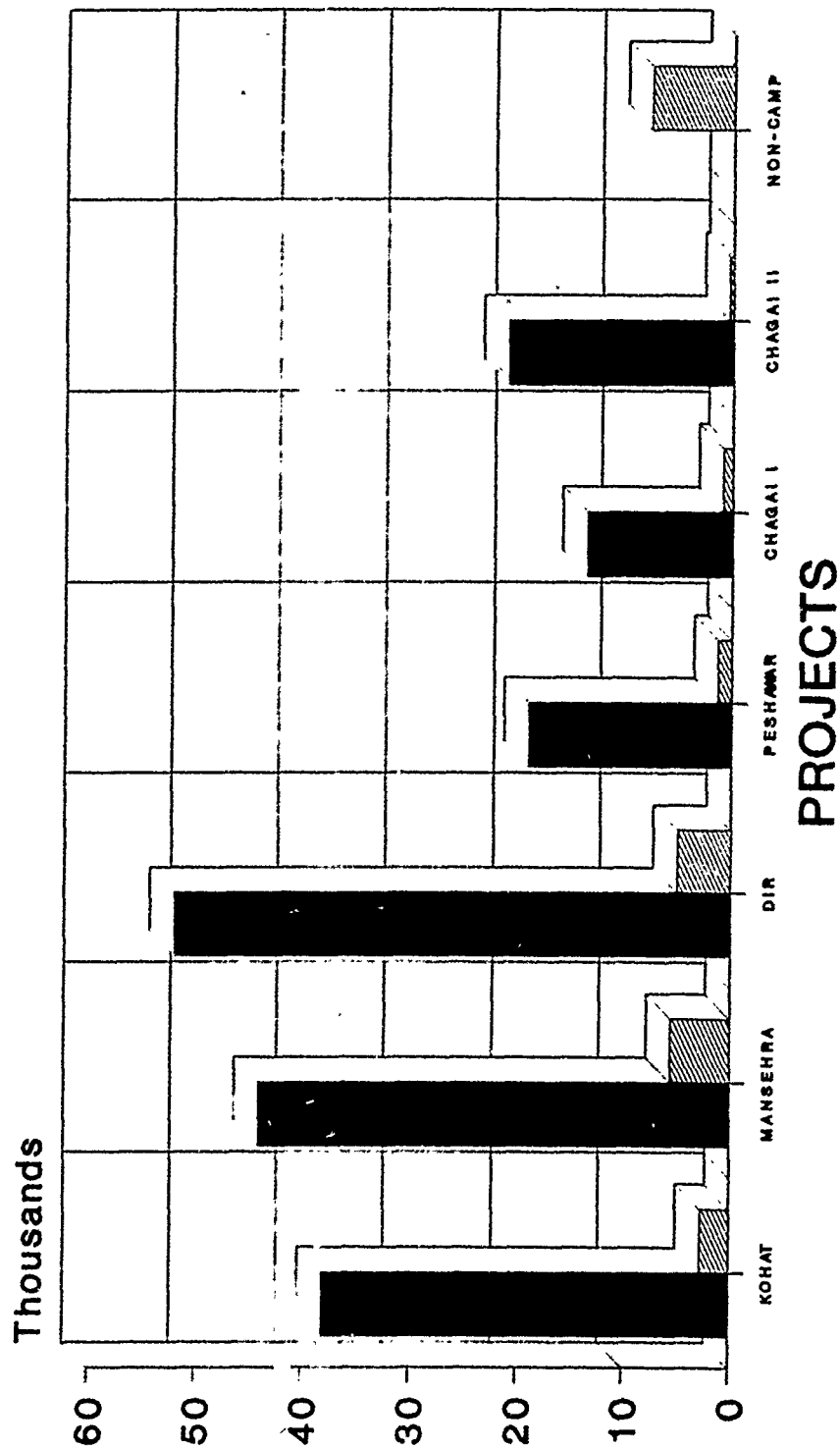
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## 19. Students by Major Ethnic Divisions

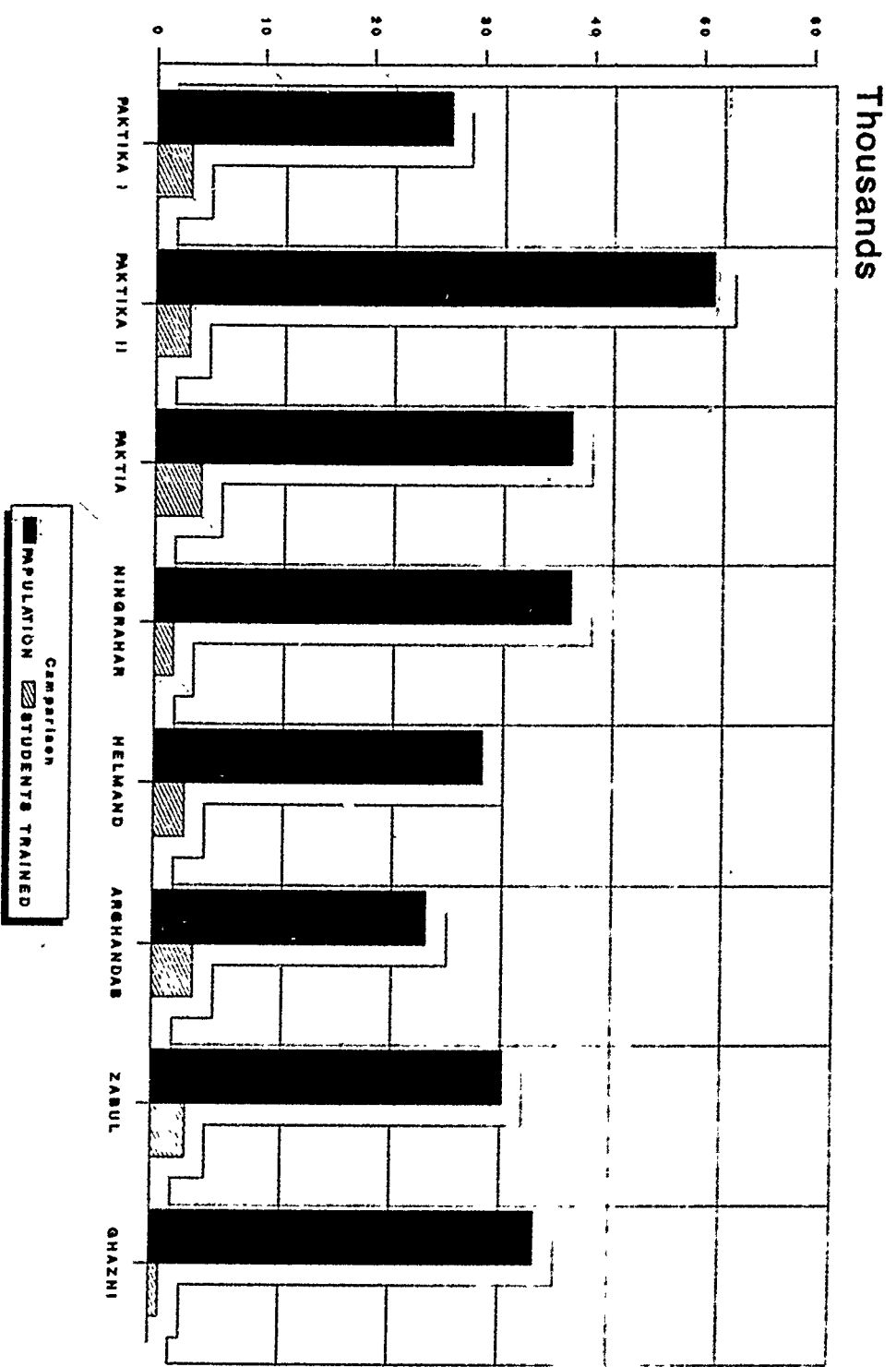
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Aroki.....	0	0.0%	Qizilbash.....	0	0.0%
Baluchi.....	0	0.0%	Reki.....	0	0.0%
Barbar.....	0	0.0%	Safi.....	0	0.0%
Brahui.....	38	0.2%	Tajik.....	99	0.4%
Chahar Aimak...	0	0.0%	Tatar.....	0	0.0%
Chitrali.....	0	0.0%	Turkmen.....	0	0.0%
Gabar.....	12	0.1%	Urbur.....	0	0.0%
Hazara.....	259	1.1%	Uzbek.....	64	0.3%
Kirghiz.....	0	0.0%	Other or		
Mughal.....	0	0.0%	not easily		
Nuri.....	0	0.0%	classifiable..	451	2.0%
Pashai.....	0	0.0%		-----	-----
Pathan.....	22085	96.0%	Total.....	23008	100.0%

# MAT ACTIVITIES (PAKISTAN)

## 1 APRIL 1991 - 30 JUNE 1991



# MAT ACTIVITIES (AFGHANISTAN) 1 APRIL 1991 - 30 JUNE 1991





Young boy of Hisarak district who has suffered the effects of mines. He is now undertaking the MAT basic course.